January 23, 1926.

MEMORANDUM for
Colonel Rathorst, Chief of Staff, P.C.:

1. In reply to the memorandum received yesterday from the Governor General's office, I have the honor to submit the following information:

I graduated with honor from the College of Medicine of the University of Sto. Tomas, on March 1916, and the following month I passed successfully the examination given by the Board of Medical Examiners. In May 1916, I accepted a position as Instructor of Physiology in the College of Medicine, University of the Philippines, from which position I resigned in September 1916 to go to Europe.

Upon my arrival in Paris on October 1916, I offered my services voluntarily to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Monsieur Berthelot, to work in a war hospital. My offer was accepted and I was appointed assistant to Captain Cotte, a French surgeon, attached to the French Red Cross No. 101 in Paris. In the mornings when I would finish my work in this hospital I used to go to Hospital Necker, where I took special work in Genito Urinary diseases under the care of Professor Legueu.

When the United States entered the war, I wrote to General Pershing, requesting assignment with the Medical Division of the United States Army. General Ireland, then a Colonel, answered my application informing that my appointment as a medical officer of the U. S. Army, was impossible I was not an American Citizen, but that I could be appointed in the American Red Cross. A letter was inclosed for Major Lambert, then Chief of the American Red Cross in France. Upon receipt of this letter Major Lambert informed me that I would be notified about my appointment. Two days after (July 10, 1917), I was commissioned a Captain in the American Red Cross and appointed Assistant to Lt.-Colonel William L. Keller, Medical Corps, U.S.Army, then a Major, who was Chief Surgeon of the "Hospital Militaire V.R. 76 at Ris Orangis, Seine et Oise" This was a French Red Cross hospital, but with an American Medical Staff. To this hospital were sent, medical officers of the U.S.Army for a short course of instruction, upon their arrival in France. In June 1918, upon the recommendation of Colonel Keller, I was made Chief Surgeon of Hospital Militaire d'Arc En Barrois Haute Marne, a selection which I honored highly because I was the youngest of his

Assistants, being then only 26 years of age. This hospital was closed in February 1919. I then returned to Paris and reported at the Headquarters of the American Red Cross for discharge. Colonel Strong requested me to stay, and I was appointed a member of the American Red Cross Commission to Germany, who together with the American Military Commission, took charge of the repatriation of allied prisoners, and the care of eight hundred thousand Russian prisoners, scattered in different prison camps in Germany.

Upon our arrival in Berlin on the latter part of February 1919, I was appointed Medical Inspector of the Prison Camps, duty which I immediately took up. It was an extremely interesting work, because I had to take note and report all defects found in the camps in which the prisoners varied from three to five thousand in number.

In April 1919, I was ordered to proceed to Kowno, Lithuania, to study the epidemic of Typhus fever, then in its highest point in that country, and report my findings. After a few days of continued inspection and investigation, during which the government officials rendered me all possible aid, I reported by telegram the serious condition of sanitation in the town and the need of medical supplies. A week after one hundred and thirteen cases of medical and surgical supplies were received in Kowno from the American Red Cross in Berlin.

Upon my return to Berlin, I was immediately ordered to accompany Colonel Rejan of the American Red Cross to Prague, Checko Slovakia, to investigate conditions there to determine whether or not it would be necessary to send a Red Cross Mission there.

On June 1919 I was promoted to Major and made Chief of the Medical Division of the American Red Cross in Germany.

On August 1919 the work of the Commission came to an end, and I returned to Paris. I was then offered the position of Head of the Medical Division of the American Red Cross Commission to the Balkans, which I accepted. I proceeded to Albania, via Italy, Trieste, Fiume and Montenegro. Shortly after my arrival in Albania, I was taken seriously ill first with pappataci fever, and then with dysentery, and in spite of this sick periods, I have the pleasure, to say that I organized and opened the Municipal Hospital of Scutari. My health became very poor, and the American physicians attending me recommended my return to Paris.

I went to New York via Paris, where I was honorably discharged on November 1919.

Upon arrival in Manila on December 1919, I started a private practice, until I joined the Philippine Constabulary on June 6, 1921. I concur entirely with the opinion of the Governor General, "that a medical officer entrusted with the duties and responsabilities of Chief Surgeon should devote the major part of his time and energy to his Constabulary duties". For this reason I devote practically all my time to my Constabulary duties, and the little private practice that I have, I attend to in the evening and in no way whatsoever interfere with my Constabulary work which sometimes keeps me up until late hours of the night.

Besides attending to the administrative work, I do also medical and surgical work. I attend to the soldiers who need surgical attention, and to the officers and the members of their families who need my professional services. For this reason a little private practice, helps me to keep up versed with the latest developments of medical science. In the practice of medicine the knowledge of theory is valuable, but what helps in the successful treatment of cases is the knowledge obtained from clinical experience. Whatever I learn in my small private practice, benefits not only me by increasing my knowledge, but also the Constabulary officers and enlisted men who profit of this knowledge.

B. J. VALDÉS,
Major, P.C.
In-charge of the Office of
The Chief Surgeon.

BJV/fz